

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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4 T. MATTHEW PHILLIPS, ALI  
5 SHAHROKHI,

Case No. 2:21-cv-00358-KJD-EJY

6 Plaintiffs,

**ORDER**

7 v.

8 SUZY TRUBY, Director of Clark County  
9 District Attorney Family Support Division,  
10 JULIE BUTLER, Direct of Nevada  
Department of Motor Vehicles, AARON  
FORD, Nevada Attorney General, and DOES  
I-X,

11 Defendants.

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13 Pending before the Court are Plaintiff Ali Shahrokhi's Requests for Judicial Notice (ECF  
14 Nos. 23, 24, and 25) and Defendants' Joint Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Requests for Judicial Notice  
15 (ECF No. 28). To date, no response to Defendants' Motion to Strike has been filed and the time to  
16 do so has passed. Under LR 7-2(d), the failure of an opposing party to file points and authorities in  
17 response to any motion, except a motion under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 or a motion for attorney's fees,  
18 constitutes a consent to the granting of the motion. Defendants' Motion to Strike may be granted on  
19 this basis alone.

20 Further, none of Plaintiff's requests are the proper subject of judicial notice. Federal Rule of  
21 Evidence 201 provides for judicial notice of adjudicative facts. Adjudicative facts "are facts about  
22 the parties and their activities, businesses, and properties, usually answering the questions of who  
23 did what, where, when, how, why, with what motive or intent; adjudicative facts are roughly the  
24 kind of facts that go to a jury in a jury case." *Marshall v. Sawyer*, 365 F.2d 105, 111 (9th Cir. 1966);  
25 *see also Castillo-Villagra v. I.N.S.*, 972 F.2d 1017, 1026 (9th Cir. 1992) (explaining that adjudicative  
26 facts are "those concerning the immediate parties"). "As a general rule, a court may not take judicial  
27 notice of proceedings or records in another cause so as to supply, without formal introduction of  
28 evidence, facts essential to support a contention in a cause then before it." *M/V Am. Queen v. San*

1 *Diego Marine Const. Corp.*, 708 F.2d 1483, 1491 (9th Cir. 1983). The Court can use Rule 201 to  
2 “take notice of another court’s order only for the limited purpose of recognizing the ‘judicial act’  
3 that the order represents or the subject matter of the litigation.” *United States v. Jones*, 29 F.3d 1549,  
4 1553 (11th Cir. 1994). Further, “Rule 201 authorizes judicial notice only of facts, not statements of  
5 law.” *Tate v. Univ. Med. Ctr. of S. Nevada*, No. 2:09-cv-017480JAD-NJK, 2016 WL 7045711, at  
6 \*7 (D. Nev. Dec. 2, 2016), *aff’d sub nom. Tate v. Univ. Med. Ctr.*, 773 F. App’x 405 (9th Cir. 2019);  
7 *see also Blye v. California Supreme Ct.*, No. CV 11-5046-DWM, 2014 WL 295022, at \*1 (N.D. Cal.  
8 Jan. 21, 2014) (“A request for judicial notice is not a proper vehicle for legal argument.”).

9 Plaintiff requests that the following be judicially noticed:

- 10 • a March 19, 2019 letter from the New Jersey Attorney General’s Office to a state  
11 judge indicating that the State of New Jersey will no longer automatically suspend  
12 driver’s licenses for non-payment of child support obligations (ECF No. 23-2);
- 13 • a 187-page, unpublished court decision from the Superior Court of New Jersey  
14 finding that New Jersey’s process for suspending driver’s licenses for non-payment  
15 of child support violates due process guarantees under the New Jersey Constitution  
16 (ECF No. 23-1);
- 17 • “A Guide to an Employer’s Role in the Child Support Program”—a manual given to  
18 attendees of an unknown training course offered to employers about their obligations  
19 under the child support programs (ECF Nos. 24-1 and 24-2); and
- 20 • an excerpt from an unknown book that purports to summarize the requirements of  
21 unspecified federal child support obligations (ECF No. 25-1).

22 None of these documents are proper for judicial notice because none concern the adjudicative  
23 facts of the case before the Court. Rather, Plaintiff appears to request that the Court take judicial  
24 notice of legal arguments and statements of law from various courts, state officials, training courses,  
25 and books. The Court cannot take judicial notice of these types of arguments. The arguments  
26 Plaintiff raises in his requests for judicial notice may instead be properly raised in pleadings  
27 advancing his claims in the normal course of this action.  
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Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's Requests for Judicial Notice (ECF Nos. 23, 24, and 25) are **DENIED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant's Joint Motion to Strike Plaintiffs' Requests for Judicial Notice is (ECF No. 28) is **GRANTED**.

Dated this 1st day of July, 2021

  
ELAYNA J. YOUCHAH  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE